



**GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY
AUTHORITY.**



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.)

AND OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Municipal Buildings.

GLOSSOP.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,

GLOSSOP,

APRIL, 1927.

*To the Ministry of Health and the Chairman and Members
of the Health and Isolation Hospital Committee and the
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the
Borough of Glossop.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Seventh Annual Report on the health of the Borough, that for the year 1926. In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health the Report for the year 1926 will be an ordinary one.

The year was clouded by the national coal strike which lasted from the end of April to December, a period of seven months, and caused considerable dislocation of the business and public services of the town as well as unemployment, everything considered, however, the town got over its difficulties very well and health as a whole was not materially affected although shortness of domestic coal supplies undoubtedly caused suffering, especially among the sick.

The extreme purity of the air and freedom from smoke was again noteworthy as in 1921 during the coal strike of that year.

During the year progress in health matters have continued, and the Council are to be congratulated on the progress made with the conversion of pail closets, 467 having been converted during

1926. It is pleasing to note that the Council have decided to continue their policy of conversion and to wipe out these abominable contrivances.

We had during the year a severe outbreak of Diphtheria, 68 cases being notified ; there were three deaths, a small death rate when compared with former years when about 30% of those notified died.

A decision was made during the year to try and lease the Hadfield Water Supply from the successors of the late Lord Howard with the object of improving this supply which is lead soluble and also impure. (See page 30.) This when done should be a great boon to Hadfield Ward. At the same time I would strongly recommend the installation of a satisfactory plant for dealing with the Swineshaw Supply ; the present method requires a lot of personal attention.

We had during the year a most successful Health Week Campaign, two weeks ; one in October and one in November. (See pages 32.)

In November the Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition which proved so instructive at Wembley was put up at the Town Hall and was attended by many members of the general public as well as by all school girls of 12 years and over.

The purchase of Glossop Hall and Grounds (to which sanction by the Ministry of Health has been given) should help to materially improve the amenities of our town, and it is to be hoped that facilities for public recreation will be provided, facilities which would be beneficial to the health of the community.

The chief matters still requiring attention are :—

- (1) Completion of the Pail Conversion Scheme (this has been decided upon).
- (2) Improvement of Hadfield Water Supply (under consideration).
- (3) Improvement of the Isolation Hospital.
- (4) Overcrowding.

- (5) More general adoption of open air habits in the home, school, public meeting place and places of amusement.
- (6) Unpaved backyards.

I thank the Chairman and Members of both Committees for courtesy and support given me during the year, and also all my brother officials.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

A.—General Details.

STATISTICS.

Area : Land, 3,033 acres; Water, 17 acres.

Population (1924), 19,490.

Number of Inhabited houses (Census 1921), 5,267.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921), 5297.

Rateable value, £115,899.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £430.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Birth : Legitimate ...	107	145	252
Illegitimate	4	4	8
			—260
Birth Rate (R.G.)	13.34		
Deaths	128	150	278
Death Rate (R.G.)	14.2	Corrected,	13.4

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :

From Sepsis	2
„ other causes	2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :

Legitimate (Number 18)	71.4
Illegitimate (Number 1)	125
Total (Number 19)	69.2

(allowing for transfer)

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	2
„ Diphtheria	3
„ Scarlet Fever	0
„ Enteric	0
„ Smallpox	0
„ Influenza	8
„ Encephalitis Lethargica	0

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, AND DEATH RATES.

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	7	0·35
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	0·71
Other Tuberculosis... ..	5	0·25
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)... ..	63	3·2
Cancer	34	1·7
Nephritis	6	0·30
Arterio-Sclerosis	9	0·46
Heart, Blood Vessels and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	56	2·8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

	Cases per 1000 Population.	Deaths per 1000 Population.
Diphtheria... .. 68	3·4	0·15
Scarlet Fever... .. 26	1·3	0·0
Enteric 2	0·10	0·0
Puerperal Fever 3	0·15	0·10

Vaccination per cent. of Births in Glossop Union, 21·6.

Stillbirths formed 4·4 per cent. of all births in 1926; there were 12.

TABLE X.—**Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality** during the Year 1926,

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1926, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1925. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS		
		All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.	Causes of Deaths Certi- fied by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Cause of Death	
England and Wales ...	17·8	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·09	0·02	0·10	0·07	0·22	0·47	8·7	70	91·8	7·2	1·0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18·2	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·12	0·02	0·10	0·10	0·22	0·43	11·8	73	92·0	7·5	0·5	
158† Smaller Towns 1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	17·6	10·6	0·01	0·00	0·07	0·02	0·11	0·06	0·23	0·40	6·6	67	92·6	6·3	1·1	
London	17·1	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·20	0·02	0·05	0·12	0·17	0·48	11·8	64	90·6	9·4	0·0	
Glossop	13·3	14·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·15	0·41	·61	7·6	69·2	93·6	4·6	1·8	

† Hanwell U.D. having been added to Ealing M.B. on the 1st October, 1926, the figures relate to 158 towns for the first nine months and to 157 towns for the rest of the year.

Statistics for 1926 and Previous Years.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Death Rate from Enteric and Diarrhoeal Diseases	Phthisis Death Rate	Respiratory Death Rate	Infantile Death Rate
1918—Glossop	13.02	16.69	0.70	0.27	1.78	2.80	66.6
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.13	16.94	0.89	0.21	0.97	3.0	94.9
1919—Glossop	15.37	13.92	0.14	0.10	0.78	2.44	93.4
Average, Urban District of Derbyshire.	20.38	12.66	0.42	0.15	0.68	2.47	97.5
1920—Glossop	20.01	13.24	0.28	0.14	0.81	2.25	64.75
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	26.60	11.96	0.79	0.15	0.62	2.37	84.0
1921—Glossop	17.8	13.7	0.33	0.14	0.76	3.1	77.7
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	24.41	11.26	0.55	0.32	0.66	2.11	77.53
1922—Glossop	15.6	12.9	0.38	0.14	0.47	2.4	58.2
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	21.78	11.05	0.40	0.13	0.64	1.77	76.2
1923—Glossop	16.09	13.22	0.29	0.09	0.62	2.13	75.3
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.8	10.8	0.45	0.14	0.58	1.67	76.4
1924—Glossop	14.9	15.2	0.58	0.19	0.48	3.3	81.9
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	19.9	11.23	0.34	0.13	0.62	2.0	74.2
1925—Glossop	14.13	13.3	0.39	0.05	0.89	2.28	45.7
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.0	11.6	0.46	0.11	0.68	2.02	75.9
1926—Glossop	13.3	14.2	0.36	0.10	0.71	2.51	69.2
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	18.3	10.6	0.38	0.09	0.58	1.54	72.6

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total number of deaths in 1926 was 278 and the death rate per thousand 14·2; the chief causes of death are those tabled below :—

Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	56	...	2·8
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)...	63	...	3·2
Cancer	34	...	1·7
Acute and Chronic Nephritis.....	6	...	0·30
Zymotic Diseases	7	...	0·35

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1926.

(CIVILIANS ONLY.)

Causes of Death.	M.		F.
All Causes	128	...	150
Enteric Fever.....	—	...	—
Smallpox.....	—	...	—
Measles	—	...	—
Scarlet Fever	—	...	—
Whooping Cough	—	...	2
Diphtheria	2	...	1
Influenza.....	6	...	2
Encephalitis lethargica.....	—	...	—
Meningococcal meningitis.....	—	...	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	7	...	7
Other tuberculous diseases	3	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease.....	14	...	20
Rheumatic fever.....	—	...	—
Diabetes	1	...	3
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.....	9	...	7
Heart Disease	13	...	18
Arterio-sclerosis	5	...	4
Bronchitis	11	...	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	...	11
Other respiratory diseases	2	...	—
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	...	—
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	—	...	2
Appendicitis and typhlitis	—	...	1
Cirrhosis of liver	3	...	—
Acute and chronic nephritis	4	...	2
Puerperal sepsis.....	—	...	2
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	—	...	2
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	5	...	5
Suicide	3	...	2
Other deaths from violence	6	...	6
Other defined diseases	25	...	33
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	...	—

Special Causes (included above)			
Poliomyelitis	—	...	—
Polioencephalitis	—	...	1
Deaths of Infants under one year,			
total.....	9	...	9
Illegitimate.....	—	...	1
Total Births	111	...	149
Legitimate	107	...	145
Illegitimate.....	4	...	4

Population, 19,490.

The chief causes of death are still Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels, Respiratory Diseases and Cancer.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The table below gives the number of death (including Phthisis) from Respiratory Diseases since 1912 :—

1912	77
1913	87
1914	63
1915	76
1916	68
1917	77
1918	84
1919	65
1920	64
1921	65
1922	52
1923	57
1924	68
1925	63
1926	63

The death rate from Respiratory Diseases in Glossop, as compared with the rate in England and Wales, will be seen by the following comparison :—

All Respiratory Diseases, Death Rates (Bronchitis and Pneumonia, etc., Phthisis).

	Glossop per thousand.	England and Wales per thousand
Ten years ending 1921	3·59	2·50
Year ending 1922	2·40	3·03
„ 1923	2·75	2·55
„ 1924	3·3	2·9
„ 1925	3·17	2·8
„ 1926	3·2	—

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis itself in Glossop, as compared with England, will be seen by the following figures :—

Death Rates, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, per thousand.

	England and Wales.		Derbyshire.		Glossop.
1891-1900	1'37	.....	1'07	.....	2'01
1901-1910	1'15	.....	'79	.....	1'29
1911-1920	1'15	.....	'69	.....	'95
1921-1925	'85	.....	'58	.....	'65
			Urban districts.		
1922	'88	.....	'64	.....	'45
1923	'83	.....	'58	.....	'62
1924	'84	.....	'62	.....	'48
1925	'83	.....	'68	.....	'89
1926 .....		.....	'58	.....	'71

It will be seen by the above figures that while the* death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Glossop is coming down, the death rate from other Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia and Bronchitis) is not.

During the five years ending 1925 the rate ('65) for Phthisis was lower than that in England and Wales.

For Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis) the Glossop rate for the five years was 2'92, and for England and Wales 2'05.

The Glossop rate is therefore higher and this is due principally to an excess of deaths from Bronchitis (see pages 17 and 18, report 1925).

The following steps would help to decrease Respiratory deaths :—

- (1) Greater efforts to improve the condition of existing houses.
- (2) New houses to be built to give accommodation for those who are over-crowded there are about 130 houses overcrowded in the Borough.
- (3) Greater care to be taken both by the County Council and Borough Council to prevent the dust nuisance in the roads.

* Taking into consideration more than one year only.

- (4) (a) More stringent measures to be taken to prevent Black Smoke from Factory chimneys ; (b) the popularisation of methods that would prevent pollution by domestic fires, *e.g.*, more extended use of gas fires and hard coal or coalite ; (c) The abolition of the custom of firing chimneys (firing is allowed between 4 a.m and 6 a.m.)
- (5) Better Ventilation of buildings used by the public for religious purposes and for purposes of entertainment or for other purposes.
- (6) More education of the public generally in the principles of ventilation.
- (7) More care taken in dealing with "Common Colds" and Influenza, both as regards isolation and treatment ; the public should realise more greatly than they do the danger that young children and old persons incur through exposure to complaints which are treated far too lightly.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS INCLUDING CEREBRAL HÆMORRHAGE.

The death rate in Glossop from the above diseases, as compared with that in England and Wales, is given below :—

	Glossop.	England and Wales.
1920		1'9
1921	2'4	2'4
1922	3'7	2'6
1923	3'4	2'6
1924	4'25	2'7
1925	4'3	2'8
1926	2'8	

Here again we see that some influence is at work which is causing an undue loss of life from diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels in Glossop.

I have found in my School Medical Examinations that disease and functional disorders of the heart are far more prevalent in Glossop than in the school population of England and Wales as a whole.

I have also found heart defects in the Schools associated with "Rheumatism" and "Growing Pains" and Chorea ; about 10% of all school children have been found to have Rheumatic Stigmata.

An effort will be made to prevent heart disease among school children, but most likely the same causes are operating in adults that effect the children.

The rainfall is heavy, the subsoil is clay, there is a lead soluble water supply (this is now being dealt with in about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Borough); the town is also very hilly.

Syphilis also may have some effect

The following Table gives the number of deaths from certain diseases and death rate per million for the 5 years ending 1924 :—

Glossop, five years ending 1924 :—					
	Glossop, Five Years ending 1924.		England and Wales, 1923.		
	Death Rate per million.	No. of Deaths, Glossop.	Death Rate per million.		
Diabetes.....	173	18	114		
Exophthalmic Goitre...	38	4	16		
Pernicious Anæmia ...	86	9	62		
Epilepsy.....	11.1	11	56		
Childbirth	7.5	14	4.1		
	(per 1000 births)		(per 1000 births 4 years ending 1922.)		
Cancer of Alimentary Tract and Adnexa...	570	59	401		

The high death rate for the above diseases is obvious.

The death rate from Cancer of the Alimentary tract is in keeping with the finding of the association of a larger death rate from this disease and the incidence of Goitre found by Dr. Percy Stocks (Biometrika, 1924). The incidence of Goitre among school children of all ages in Glossop was 5% in 1924; it has now been reduced to 3.7; there is a scheme in operation now for treating early cases of Goitre in the schools.

POLLUTION OF THE AIR BY DUST AND SMOKE, &c.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to this matter; action is taken against factories for the emission of black smoke; we cannot, however, at present stop the nuisance created by domestic fires. Anyone who will take the trouble to look at our town from one of the surrounding hills will see that the extent of the pollution of the air in this way. During the coal strike in 1926, when coal was hardly obtainable, there was practically no nuisance and no smoke haze was visible. The only way to mitigate it at present is to use gas fires or coalite.

One nuisance caused by domestic chimneys can be prevented, and ought to be prevented,—that caused by firing; firing chimneys is illegal and it is injurious to health.

Soot is no harmless substance, applied long enough to the skin it causes Cancer; applied to the lungs it cannot be otherwise than injurious; the permission given to householders to set fire to chimneys from 4 a.m.—6 a.m. is laughable if it were not so serious a matter; no doubt it does dirty the neighbour's washing—something that is *seen*; but *the damage* done inside to our bodies *that is not seen* is such that no amount of rewashing can make right; I ask, therefore, that our Council will have the good sense to alter the direction given in this matter.

Causes of Death of Children under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Smallpox...
Chickènpox
Measles
Scarlet Fever...
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria & Croup
Erysipelas
Phthisis
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases...
Meningitis (not Tuber- culous)
Convulsions	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	...	...	2
Diarrhœa
Enteritis...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Mal- formations	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	3
Icterus Neonetorum	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Fracture of Base of Skull	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	3	3	3	3	12	4	3	...	...	19

TABLE SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER 1 YEAR FOR THE 7 YEARS ENDING 1926.

Whooping Cough	5
Meningitis	—
Convulsions	16
Bronchitis	9
Pneumonia	18
Diarrhœa	2
Enteritis	13
Gastritis	5
Congenital Malformations	11
Premature Birth	17
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.....	23
Syphilis	7
Atelectasis	1
Diphtheria	1
Measles	3
Tuberculosis other than lungs	5
Injury at Birth	2
Overlaying	1
Epilepsy	1
Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	1
Other Diseases	7
<hr/>	
Total Number of Deaths	148
No. of Births for the 7 years	2326
Infantile Mortality Rate for the 7 years ending 1926.....	63·6

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT AND WORK OF THE
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following are the details of the work during the year:—

Live births	260
Stillborn	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	0
Died within three days	2
Total Deaths under 1 year	*19
First visits paid to notified cases (including Stillbirths)	269
Partington Maternity Home (including a few cases from outside)	44
Mothers died at Child birth	4
Revisits.....	3,048
Visits under one year	1,678
„ over one year.....	1,639
(Ante Natal Visits..... 58)	
<hr/>	
Total visits	3,317

* Includes Birthscarried over for 1926.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop Central.	Hadfield.
New Members.....	110	58
Total attendances of Infants ...	2,308	967
Average attendance.....	47	39
New Babies seen by Doctor	105	47
Total examinations by Doctor.....	451	156
No. of attendances under one year.....	1,433	426
No. of attendances over one year	875	541
(Ante Natal Attendances..... 12)		

Grand total Attendances for both Centres.....3,275.

Specimens of Urine Examined 171.

PARTINGTON MATERNITY AND CONVALESCENT
HOME, GLOSSOP.

- (1) Total number of cases admitted 44
- (2) Average duration of staydays 14
- (3) Number of cases delivered by—
 - (a) Midwives 21
 - (b) Doctors 23
- (4) Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought
by the midwife with reasons for requiring assistance..... 8
 - (a) Ante-natal.
 - (b) During labour, 4 ; prolonged labour, 1 ;
obstructed labour, 3.
 - (c) After labour, ruptures of perinæum, 2;
Cough, 1 ; Stillbirth, 1.
 - (d) For infants, 0.
- (5) Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis, with result
of treatment in each case 2
- (6) Number of cases in which temperature rose above 100·4
for 24 hours, with rise of pulse rate..... 2
- (7) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum,
with result of treatment in each case 0
- (8) Number of cases of “inflammation of the eyes,” how
ever slight 0

- (9) Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast fed 7
 Alternate breast and bottle 2; 4 condition of mother;
 Baby losing weight 1.
- (10) Number of maternal deaths, with causes 0
- (11) Number of foetal deaths (stillborn or within 10 days of birth) and their causes, and the results of the post mortem examination, if obtainable—stillborn..... 2
- (12) Deaths of babies 2 (from feebleness)

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH.

During the year 4 mothers out of 272 confined lost their lives; there were 12 stillbirths and 260 live births. Two deaths of the four were from Puerperal Fever.

During the past 7 years 19 women have died in childbirth; the following diseases and defects being the cause :—

Pelvic Thrombosis	1
Sepsis	6
Eclampsia.....	2
Phlebitis	1
Contracted Pelvis.....	2
Nephritis and Uræmia	1
Hæmorrhage.....	3
Melancholia	1
Cause unspecified.....	1
Albumenuria.....	1

The number of confinements during the past 7 years has been, as far as I am aware, 2,316. The death rate per thousand births is, therefore, 7·5 per thousand. The rate for England and Wales for the five years ending 1922 was 4·1; the number of live births for the 7 years was 2,204, and per 1,000 live births the puerperal mortality was 8·2, and from England and Wales from 1918 to 1924 averaged from 3·5 to 4·1.

The Glossop mother therefore runs an undue risk during confinement, a risk of about two times or more greater than the average.

There is a Maternity Hospital available in Glossop; there is an Ambulance available and there are up-to-date Hospitals for women available at Manchester and Ashton within easy reach. I would suggest,—that more use is made of the accommodation available. A Consulting Obstetrician has now been appointed to the Partington Convalescent and Maternity Home, so skilled advice should be easily obtainable even by the poorest mother.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Partington Convalescent and Nursing Home (Voluntary Institution) provide 2 Queen's Nurses who give domiciliary attention to its sick poor. The number of visits paid during 1926 was 5,797, and the number of different patients attended was 451.

The Nurses attend cases of Measles and Epidemic Diarrhoea under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Borough.

MIDWIVES. There are 6 practising in the Borough, four have the C.M.B. Certificate.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

VENERAL DISEASES.

Nil.—There ought to be some arrangements made.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There is a County Council Dispensary in Surrey Street. Sessions every Wednesday morning and evening.

Dr. Heffernan, Tuberculosis Officer, Derbyshire, C.C., is the Consultant.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP SCHOOL CLINICS.

Tonsils and Adenoids:—Wood's Hospital. Surgeon, Dr. Mary Gallagher.

Minor Ailments:—School Clinic, Municipal Buildings.

Teeth:—Dental Clinic at the School Clinic, Municipal Buildings.
Surgeon, Mr. Harold Firth, L.D.S.

Eye Clinic:—High Street West. Surgeon, Dr. Peter Malloch.

HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Wood's Hospital (Voluntary Institution).
 Poor Law Infirmary at Shire View House.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

Partington Home.
 St. Mary's, Manchester (available).

SMALLPOX AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Gamesley Hospital (Borough of Glossop).

For further details, see Page 8 Annual Report, 1921.

The various Hospitals in Manchester, Salford and Ashton-under-Lyne are available, and they are supported by public subscriptions.

AMBULANCE.

There is an Ambulance—the "Isaac Jackson" Ambulance—at the Police Station, which has been provided by the generosity of the late Mr. Isaac Jackson.

It is under the control of the Chief Constable. It has been recently overhauled, and a new engine has been provided for it by the "Isaac Jackson" Trust.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, adopted 27th May, 1891.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, adopted 28th September, 1892.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907, parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Section 95 of part 10, adopted 15th August, 1909.

Public Health Act, 1925.

LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological specimens are sent to the County Council Laboratory at Derby, and also to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester, and also to Messrs. Thresh & Beale, of London.

WATER:—Six samples were examined during the year; details of one of the examinations (from Hadfield supply) is given on page 30. It is to be noted the sample shewed pollution and was lead soluble.

Samples of milk and food are sent to the Public Analyst, Mr. White, at the County Offices, Derby, and details are as below:—

Official Samples.

Milk	7
Cheese	4
Butter	0
Margarine	0
Lard	6
Sponge Cakes	0
	<hr/>
	17

Informal Samples.

Apples	4
Cheese	6
Drugs	8
Pears	3
Sweets	6
Butter.....	1
Cream	1
Sponge Buns	2
Milk	1
Condensed Milk.....	2
	<hr/>
	34

Samples of water are also examined by the M.O.H. for the presence of lead, etc.

Samples of milk are examined by the Sanitary Inspector for fats. See details, page 27.

I insert table giving the number of specimens sent to the Bacteriological Departments at Derby and Manchester University.

Glossop Borough.	Positive.	Negative.
Enteric Fever	1	3
Diphtheria	50	344
Phthisis	6	42
Miscellaneous	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57	391

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk Samples 48 (details under Milk, page 27).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital, Medical Officer Infant Welfare Centres :—E. H. Marcus Milligan, M.D., D.P.H., L.R.C.P. and S., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts and Dairies and Cowsheds Orders :—Harry Dane, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitors :—Miss C. Moore (fully trained), C.M.B. certificate; Miss B. Coventry (general training), C.M.B. certificate, and Cert. R. San. Inst. for Health Visitor.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and Police Surgeon for the Borough, and M.O.H. and Assistant S.M.O. for Glossop-dale R.D.

The Health Visitors are also the School Nurses for the Borough.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1926.

I append table which has been kindly given to me for this Report by Mr. Mitchell, Surveyor for the Borough:—

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Date
1	·31	·07	·02	...	·23	·04	...	...	·25	...	·68	·01	1
2	·33	·01	...	...	...	·02	...	·05	·07	...	·01	·25	2
3	·92	·03	·38	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	3
4	·11	·17	·15	...	·05	...	...	...	·10	...	·22	...	4
5	·04	·35	·35	...	·29	...	·10	·24	·24	...	...	·23	5
6	·22	·07	·12	...	·55	...	·09	·05	·17	·02	·29	...	6
7	·07	·02	·12	...	·23	·19	...	...	·07	·02	·11	·09	7
8	·05	·03	·56	·01	...	·60	...	...	·37	·87	·20	...	8
9	·04	...	·08	...	·02	·33	·87	·37	...	·25	·01	·05	9
10	...	...	·02	...	·18	·36	·06	1·07	...	·13	·24	...	10
11	·01	...	·20	...	...	·05	...	·49	·04	·21	...	...	11
12	...	...	...	...	·65	·10	...	·50	·05	·46	·02	·02	12
13	·14	...	...	...	·49	·14	...	·06	·01	1·56	·30	·13	13
14	·04	·63	·01	·13	·19	1·01	...	·46	·24	·01	...	·27	14
15	·02	·01	...	·02	·29	·89	...	·06	·22	·01	1·07	·03	15
16	...	·21	...	·15	...	...	...	·09	...	...	·38	·65	16
17	·05	·03	...	·35	...	·03	...	·15	...	...	·35	·43	17
18	·51	·32	...	...	...	...	·46	·27	...	...	·31	·03	18
19	·01	·50	...	·44	...	...	·25	·06	...	·01	·02	·01	19
20	...	...	·01	·20	...	...	...	...	·01	...	·23	...	20
21	...	·06	·02	·07	...	·04	·33	·47	...	·15	·03	·02	21
22	·32	·38	·03	·07	...	·02	·03	...	...	·07	...	·03	22
23	·10	·07	...	...	...	·06	·02	...	·13	...	...	...	23
24	·15	...	...	...	·06	...	·55	·76	·34	·36	...	·34	24
25	·46	...	...	·23	...	...	·02	...	1·10	·06	·16	·05	25
26	...	·01	...	...	·91	...	...	...	·05	...	·01	...	26
27	·15	·14	...	·06	·05	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	·04	27
28	·26	...	...	·01	·23	...	·47	...	...	·21	...	·31	28
29	·02	...	...	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	29
30	·01	...	...	...	·14	...	...	·03	...	...	...	·01	30
31	·13	...	...	...	·03	...	...	·03	...	...	...	·01	31
Total Days with ·01 inches or more.	4·47	3·11	2·07	1·79	4·59	3·88	3·25	5·21	3·46	4·41	4·64	3·10	43·98
Days with 0·4 inches or more.	25	19	14	14	17	15	12	18	17	17	19	23	210
	19	12	8	10	15	12	9	16	15	11	13	13	153

Year's
Total.

HOUSING AND GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The area of the district is 3052 acres, and there are 5363 inhabited houses.

There were 17 new houses built during the year.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made *re* housing conditions during the year was 504, and I append table giving the details of the work done under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Acts, also details of other Sanitary work.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	17
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	0

1. *Unfit dwelling houses.*

† Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 2,994

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 202

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (necessitating closing order) 0

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation 202

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

* Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 511

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	51
---	----

* Defective slop-sink pipes, leaky roofs, defective windows, accumulations of ashes, defective bins, closets, pails, ashpits, drains, gutters, spouts, troughs, etc.

† Does not mean in every case a complete inspection, but an inspection regarding some specific defect after complaint or reference by Health Visitors, etc., or otherwise.

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—

(a) by owners.....	101
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0
--	---

A.—Proceeding under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which legal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied...	51
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by Owners	30
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made during the year	...	...	13,516
Statutory Notices served	...	...	51
Informal Notices served	...	...	496

(Details of inspections will be found in the Report of the M.O.H.)

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories... (Including Factory Laundries)	271	1	Nil.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	347	1	Nil.
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	Nil.
Total	618	2	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	6	6	—	Nil.
Total	6	6	—	Nil.

* Included in those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS.

	No. of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.		No. of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.		No. of Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
DRAINAGE—					
No disconnection of Waste Pipe	—	...	—	...	—
Defective Waste Pipe, Traps, Inlets and Drains.....	33	...	—	...	33
Drains Obstructed	20	...	—	...	20
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—					
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	96	...	—	...	94
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	—	...	—	...	467 under Conversion Scheme.
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s or W.W.C.'s	—	...	—	...	
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	...	—	...	
Defective Water Closets.....	15	...	—	...	15
Provision of Additional Water Closets	3	...	—	...	3
Provision of Portable Ash- bins	180	...	—	...	180
Dirty Closets	10	...	—	...	10
OTHER DEFECTS—					
Paving of Courts and Yards. Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts.....	8	Notices mostly issued under H. & T P, Acts	51	...	8
Sinks	—			...	18
Insufficient Ventilation	12			...	18
Windows	12			...	22
Dampness	14			...	10
Water in Cellars	—	...	—	...	—
Water Supply	10	...	—	...	10
Overcrowding	1	...	—	...	—
Foul Condition of Houses ...	2	...	—	...	2
Offensive Accumulations.....	27	...	—	...	27
Animals Improperly Kept ...	5	...	—	...	5
Pigsties	2	...	—	...	2
Smoke Nuisances.....	6	...	—	...	6
Urinals	—	...	—	...	—
Nuisances not specified above	40	...	—	...	38
	496		51		978

	Number on Register		Inspections Made		Notices Served.		Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies (43), Cowsheds (81), and Milkshops (37)	85	Milksellers in Boro'	905	...	6	...	25
Bakehouses.....	72	...	149	...	2	...	5
Slaughterhouses in actual use.....	20	...	934	...	2	...	9
Offensive Trades	9	...	135	...	1	...	4
Common Lodging-houses..	2	...	0	...	{ Chief Constable is Inspector		
	184		2123		11		43

Infected rooms disinfected: Number, 580; Method, S.O.₂ and Formaldehyde Spray and Formaldehyde Gas.

Samples submitted for examination: Water, 5; Milk, 8 to Analyst, 115 tested on Gerber tester by Sanitary Inspector.

COVERING OF REFUSE TIPS.

The instructions and precautions issued by the Ministry of Health in respect to Refuse Tips have been carried out here since December 3rd, 1925. This work is at present under the control of the Borough Surveyor.

BURNING OF REFUSE.

There is no Destructor in the Borough.

MANURE HEAPS—METHOD OF DEALING WITH.

Every Spring notices regarding prevention of the breeding of flies are sent to all owners of manure pits and midden steads. Action is taken to see that ashpits are emptied regularly.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

There are five playgrounds in the Borough; it would be a good plan to offer prizes for the best kept backyards and so provide additional playing space near houses.

OPEN SPACES.

There are in addition to the playing fields one public park and one open space belonging to the Council.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of Pails in the Borough is 998; W.C.'s, 2,539; W.W.C's, 479, and Privies 8; including factories and workshops.

The Borough Council so far have allowed two houses to use one sanitary convenience, and a large bulk of the houses in the Borough use a pail or W.C. in common with another house.

There are in the Borough 5,363 inhabited houses with 3,940 conveniences, so it will be seen that a large number of additional conveniences (about 1,500) are needed to give each house one to itself, for it must be remembered factory and workshop conveniences are included in the above figures ; 1,500.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Refuse is removed by the Corporation and is paid for at present through the rates. There are 156 Ashpits and 3,243 Ashbins.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

(a) Cleanliness.

In the 1923 Report a copy of a card was inserted giving Rules for the Production of Clean Milk which had been given to all the Milk Producers supplying the Borough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Details of the results for 1926 are in the table given below :—

Table showing Result of Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples.

No.	Date	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli. present in			Animal Tested for Tubercle Bacilli
			1/10 c.c.	1/100 c.c.	1/1000 c.c.	
1.	Jan. 26.	30,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
2.	"	18,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
3.	"	73,000	Present	Present	Present	Negative
4.	"	12,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
5.	Feb. 8,	50,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
6.	"	200,000		Present		Negative
7.	"	11,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Tubercle Bacilli present. Cow destroyed
8.	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
9.	Mar. 2,	68,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
10.	"	65,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
11.	"	382,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
12.	"	8,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION (Cont.)

No.	Date	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	1/20	B. Coli present in 1/100	1/1000	Animal Tested for Tubercle Bacilli
13.	Mar. 30,	52,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
14.	„	58,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
15.	„	336,000		Present		Negative
16.	„	800,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
17.	Apl. 13,	38,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
18.	„	12,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
19.	„	11,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
20.	„	Uncountable	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
21.	May 18,	19,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Tubercle Bacilli present. Cow destroyed
22.	„	15,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
23.	„	14,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
24.	„	28,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
25.	June 15,	4,000		Nil		Negative
26.	„	4,000		Nil		Negative
27.	„	7,000		Nil		Negative
28.	„	1,000		Nil		Negative
29.	July 27,	230,000		Nil		Negative
30.	„	125,000		Present		Negative
31.	26,	7,000,000		Present		Negative
32.	„	7,000,000		Present		Negative
33.	Aug. 17,	6,000		Nil		Tubercle Bacilli present. Cow destroyed
34.	„	3,000		Nil		Tubercle Bacilli present. Cow destroyed
35.	„	7,000		Nil		Negative
36.	„	7,000		Nil		Negative
37.	Sep. 27,	52,000		Nil		Negative
38.	„	37,000		Nil		Negative
39.	„	20,000		Nil		Negative
40.	„	21,000		Nil		Negative
41.	Oct. 19,	84,000		Nil		Tubercle Bacilli present. Cow destroyed
42.	„	115,000		Nil		Negative
43.	„	93 000		Nil		Negative
44.	„	173,000		Present		Negative
45.	Nov. 30,	191,000		Nil		Negative
46.	„	17,000		Nil		Negative
47.	„	3,000		Nil		Negative
48.	„	340,000		Nil		Negative

B.—Conditions prejudicial to the Health of the Borough.

(1)—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The most serious matter is one that is almost impossible to rectify, that is the immense number of houses with only 2 bedrooms (3,308 out of about 5,363 inhabited houses).

This, to some extent, is responsible for overcrowding.

There are in round numbers 130 houses overcrowded.

(2) WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Lead Solubility.

The Swineshaw and Hadfield supplies are both lead soluble.

(1) Water in the Swineshaw supply is being treated with Silicate of Soda to prevent lead solubility, but a more up-to-date plant should be installed for treatment.

(2) The Hadfield water supply is being treated with Hydrated Lime; but it has not been done very regularly. The Corporation are trying to lease these works with the intention of improving the supply by mechanical filters.

(b) Hadfield Water.

In addition to this supply being lead soluble it also contains a considerable amount of organic pollution; the analysis for the supply by Dr. Thresh in 1926 is appended.

The Corporation intend, if possible, to lease these works from Mr. Todd of Northallerton and put in Mechanical Filters.

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.

91, Queen Victoria Street,

London, E.C. 4.

ANALYSIS OF HADFIELD WATER SUPPLY.

Physical, Chemical, and Bacteriological Data relating to sample of water received on 29/9/26 from Borough of Glossop.

Labelled: Padfield Reservoir, taken at 12-20 p.m.

No. 2 Reservoir.

Taken by Inspector Dane.

Date 28/9/26.

ALL RESULTS IN PARTS PER 100,000.

Turbidity.....	Faint opalesence and deposit of vegetable debris		
Colour	Yellow.	38.	
Odour	Faint earthly		
Reaction Ph.	Faintly acid	6.0	
Electric Conductivity at 20o C.	89		
Total solids, 180oC	5.9		
Chlorine in Chlorides.....	1.1		
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.04		
Nitrates of Free Chlorine	Absent		
Hardness {	Permanent	2.5	Free CO ₂ 0.7
	Temporary	0	
	Total	2.5	
Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron	Iron 0.06	Zinc and Lead absent.	
Free Ammonia	0.0012		
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0168		
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37o C.....	0.368		

No. of Bacteria per c.c.

One Gelatine in 3 days	2160		
On Agar in 24 hours	89		
The Bacillus Coli.....	Present in 0.1 c.c.		
The Bacillus Enteritidis			
Sporogenes	Present 100 c.c.	Absent 10 c.c.	

REPORT.

This water contains bacteria indicating pollution and it has an action on lead. The peaty matter present is sufficient to discolour the water and it is possible that treatment with a little milk of Lime or milk of Chalk followed by filtration would remove the bacteria, the peat, and at the same time prevent its acting on lead pipes.

(Signed) JOHN C. THRESH,

for Thresh, Beale and Sugden.

October 4th, 1926.

C.—Noteworthy Occurrences Affecting the Public Health.

- (1) The M.O.H. has been authorised to immunise members of the public against Diphtheria where they desire such to be done ; 142 persons were immunised in 1926.

(2) CONVERSION TO WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

In 1926 there were 467 conversions, and 53 w.c.'s were provided for premises with insufficient accommodation.

A scheme was put into operation in 1924 in order to give work to the unemployed, and a grant was sanctioned by the Unemployment Grants Committee equal to 60% of the cost of labour.

The original number of conversions sanctioned under this scheme was 500, but further sanctions were given and the number completed at the end of 1926 was 1'431.

The Corporation have now decided to complete the conversion of the remaining pail closets, and grants to owners will be available to the end of March, 1927.

D—Public Health Propaganda.

Health Propaganda to be successful cannot be stereotyped ; although a certain amount of systematic education on health must be of a uniform nature, yet this can only be looked upon as supplementary to spontaneous talks given to meet the daily problems that arise.

That is, it is necessary to deal with matters of present moment and interest as well as give out information of which the effect may be more remote.

Talks to mothers given at medical inspection either at the School Clinic and Welfare Centre regarding the child brought must, in my opinion, therefore form the basis of really successful work.

This may mean a limitation of numbers "dealt with," but in the long run I feel sure it is worth while.

I have tried in Glossop to carry out propaganda on these lines, and our efforts include :—

- ✱ Up to April 13th, 1927, only 400 pails remained, for which arrangements for conversions had not been made.

- (1) Talks to mothers and others at Medical Inspection or the Welfare Centre after the examination of their child and talks by Nurses at the Clinic and homes.
- (2) Special leaflets and a book are given to follow up talks dealing with the care of the school child, baby and toddler.

These leaflets cover—breast feeding, artificial feeding, general care under 1 year, care of children of 1—5 years. Diarrhœa—Ante-Natal care and the book—“To Mothers and Fathers” includes almost everything relating to mothers and babies.

- (3) Publication of advice in the press concerning prevalent diseases.
- (4) Distribution of leaflets in the schools and the exhibition of posters (in co-operation with the Derbyshire Health Committee). Literature was given out also at Factories. Posters were exhibited in all the Schools during Health week, 1926.
- (5) Talks in School. Talks were given in Schools during Health Week by the S.M.O. and private doctors (in co-operation with the Derbyshire Health Week Committee).
- (6) Exhibition of Films and Lectures. Films were exhibited during Health Week by the Lecturer of the Derbyshire Health Committee. The films were on social hygiene and lectures were given. A film concerning Heredity (from the Eugenic Education Society) was exhibited also in one of the Picture Houses.
- (7) A Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition was held at the Town Hall, November 16—20, 1926. The Exhibition was opened by the Deputy Mayor, Ald. Wm. Jackson, and Dr. W. M. Ash, F.R.C.S., gave the opening address, which was of a most practical and interesting nature.

This Exhibition was that of the National Baby Week Council from London (the same Exhibition was at Wembley) and it was accompanied by Miss Keating, the Lady Lecturer.

Lantern slides were shown and talks were given in the evenings.

The Milk Publicity Council also had a stall, and talks were given by the lady in charge.

The Exhibition was very well attended.

All the girls over 12 years of age from the Elementary Schools attended in the mornings and they were shown the Exhibition and talks were given.

During the week leaflets regarding Influenza, Rheumatism and Dental Care were distributed to every house in the town.

I feel certain that good will result from this Exhibition and the campaign carried on during the week ; efforts have been made to follow up the information that was given by systematically passing it on to mothers and others.

For instance, clothing stalls have been started at our two Welfare Centres on lines similar to the Exhibition, and leaflets shown there are now being systematically given out and made the basis of talks.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, COUNCILLORS AND BURGESSES
OF THE BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith again submit to you the Annual Report of work done and inspections carried out by this section of your Public Health Department.

In the first place I must point out that during the year under review 467 pail closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system; this leaves approximately 998 conveniences (including those used at Factories) still fitted up with the old "pail" system.

At the time of writing my Report all owners of properties which are still using this system will have received a circular letter calling attention to the proposed closing of the Council's Assisted Conversion Scheme, and intimating that unless they, the owners, agree to the terms of this Conversion Scheme before the end of March, 1927, the Corporation may cease removing the contents of pail conveniences.

If all the conveniences in the Borough were provided with the Water Carriage System the Health Department would save over £1,000 per annum on the collection and disposal of pail contents. Owners who have not and will not adopt the W.C. system are retarding this very worthy object.

The obsolete insanitary ashpits are slowly being replaced by galvanised ashbins which are emptied weekly. Twenty such ashpits have been demolished during 1926, and 40 ashbins provided for use of the tenants, this reduces the number of ashpits to approximately 156. I hope in the near future that all ashpits will "ousted" by the ashbin system.

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SCAVENGING.

There are now in the Borough approximately 998 pails, 156 ashpits. 3.243 ashbins, and 8 privy middens.

The scavenging is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. Pails are cleared fortnightly (or in some cases weekly), ashpits as occasion arises, and ashbins weekly. Horse haulage is still being used.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made during 1926,	13,516.
Statutory Notices served.....	51.
Informal Notices served	496.

See Report of the M.O.H. for particulars.

Referring to Housing Inspection I should like to draw attention to the following which is taken from the Ministry of Health's instructions:—

“It is important to bear in mind that the primary responsibility in connection with housing rests with the local sanitary authority. It is the business of the M.O.H. and his staff to make themselves familiar with the housing conditions of their district.”

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Milksellers registered whose premises are inside the Borough boundary number 81. Of this total 37 are Milkshops of which 36 are registered as retailers of Bottled (Sterilized) Milk, such Milk being bottled by the Modern Dairies, Market Street, Glossop.

Under the new Regulations 1926 we have registered in this Borough 43 Farm Dairies, 85 Cowsheds and 44 Farms. During the year 1926, 238 inspections of Cowsheds, 266 of Dairies, and 401 of Milkshops were carried out, a total of 905. 25 defects as to lime-washing and insufficient lighting arrangements were found, these defects have now been remedied.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1926.

This Act became operative on October 1st, 1926. I would like to point out to the farmers some of the sections which concern them the most. These are, First, the provision of more and better means of artificial light in the Cowsheds. Candles during milking operations are not suitable, nor sufficient light. Gas, Electric, Petrol, or Paraffin Vapour Mantle Lights are undoubtedly the best. Paraffin Oil Lamps only come a poor second, and the Candles nowhere. Secondly, Cleanliness of Udders, Flanks and Tails of the Milking Cows. These when once clean need only slightly grooming before each milking operation, a matter of about two minutes each animal. This, as all progressive farmers will agree,

is of vital importance in the production of clean milk, and I hope in the near future, to find that this very necessary detail is being regularly attended to. Thirdly, cleanliness of milking stools. I would advise the farmers to see that every part of the milking stools is kept scrupulously clean, especially the legs. Most milkers lift the stools by a leg, so if this is soiled naturally the milkers' hands become contaminated, and probably the milk suffers in consequence. As to water supply, where practicable it is essential to have this in the Cowshed, for washing of milkers' hands, the watering of the animals and washing of floors—in fact from a business standpoint the Auto-Drinking Vessels fixed to each stall manger (so that the animal may drink whenever she feels inclined), are a paying proposition. In fact, I am given to understand, it is no uncommon thing to find that where these Auto-Drinkers are fixed the yield of Milk per cow is greatly increased. For the benefit of farmers who will be called upon to alter their Cowsheds I give a few particulars which the County Authority have agreed on as being good rules to follow when such alterations, etc., are required :—

AIR SPACE.	New Cowsheds 800 cubic feet per Cow.
„	Existing Cowsheds 600 cubic feet per Cow.
LIGHTING.	New Cowsheds, 3 sq. ft. of window per Cow. Existing Cowsheds $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. of window per Cow. Also roof lights in addition to windows.
VENTILATION.	Hopper type top sash. “ Hit and miss ” type bottom sash. Ridge outlet ventilators in roof. There should be no loft, etc., over the cow sheds.
FLOORS.	Made of durable and impervious material.
WALLS.	Old and new walls to be rendered inside with cement to a height of 5 or 6 feet.
STANDINGS.	From front of feeding trough to heel stone 5ft. in length.
DUNG AND URINE CHANNEL.	2ft. 6in. minimum width.
MILKING PASSAGE.	5ft. 6in. minimum width.
WATER SUPPLY.	Where practicable to be laid on to every Cowshed.
DUNG.	Should not be stored at any distance less than 60ft. from any Cowshed or Dairy.

Finally, respecting the production of Clean Milk I wish the farmers to understand that if they will produce a clean, pure Milk they are producing a perfect food. Candidly I should like the general public to carry out the slogan of “ Drink more Milk,” and I would add that “ Raw Milk ” (if clean, pure and genuine) is the best Milk they can buy. It is up to *all* the farmers to produce this. Many are doing this. They all can. Will they ?

MILK SUPPLY.

Samples are taken regularly from the farmers and Milk vendors. During the year under review 123 samples were taken. Eight of these samples were sent on to the Analyst at Derby, and the remainder (115) were tested by the Sanitary Inspector on the Gerber Tester. The average Milk Fats on all samples was 3.47%. Considering that in these were six samples from a Cow whose average Milk Fat was only 2.3%, and also two other samples were Separated Milk, the figures are very good and quite up to the average. As to the cleanliness of the supply (as stated in previous Reports) many farmers are producing and selling at 'ordinary milk' prices an article which is certainly up to or above "Grade A" standard, for this they deserve all commendation. It is "methods" that count, not "fancy" palatial Cowsheds. The number of Milk samples sent away to be examined for the Bacterial Count, *Bacillus Coli* and Tubercle Bacilli was 48. The results in the aggregate were very creditable, but why should farmers whose cowsheds are over a hundred years old produce Milk with a low Bacterial Count and no *Bacillus Coli*, and yet other persons with modern buildings come out with a very high "Count" and *Bacillus Coli* in the Milk. The reason is obvious. I would again draw the attention of Milk producers to the fact that the sooner the milk is taken away from the Bacteria affected atmosphere of the Cowshed and thoroughly cooled the better the results will be. Out of the 48 samples mentioned only 5 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. As the Milk in every sample was "mixed" Milk it probably represents the Milk from something like over 400 Cows, so the average is not high, but can be improved on. All cases of Milk (if produced at Farms in the Borough) which are found to contain the deadly Tubercle Bacilli, are reported to the Chief Constable and Veterinary Inspector Ellis, who are the Executive Officers under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. They dispose of the affected animal or animals in the manner set out in the said Order. The quality and cleanliness of the Milk supply is certainly improving.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The number of samples sent to the Public Analyst during 1926 was 51. These consisted of Apples 4, Lard 6, Pears 3, Milk 8, Butter 1, Cheese 10, Condensed Milk 2, Cream 1, Sweets 5, Chocolate 1, Sponge Buns 2, Tartaric Acid 4, Cream of Tartar 4. The Analyst reported that the samples of Pears contained a dangerous amount of Arsenic Trioxide (from the spraying material). All the consignments of Pears were withdrawn from sale. Sample No. 25 (Cheese) which was an Informal Sample) was deficient in fat. Upon receiving the Analyst's Certificate a Formal Sample was purchased, but this was reported by the Analyst to be genuine. Probably the original Cheese was all sold before the Official Sample was made. All other samples were certified as being Genuine and

Free from Preservatives. As already mentioned 115 samples of Milk were tested on the Gerber Tester owned by the Corporation. The average Milk Fats on all samples was 3·47%. In these figures are included some samples of Separated Milk, so the average is again satisfactory.

Five Samples of drinking water have also been analysed and tested for Bacteria, &c., during the year 1926.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919).

As usual all tips, sewage works, markets etc.. are treated with poison baits. I wish persons who own or occupy premises which they suspect are harbouring rats would immediately notify the Health Department, the staff would then deal with the providing and laying down of the poison baits : there is no charge for this work.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

I have to report that during the year under review there has been condemned as unfit for human food the following,—For Tuberculosis : 1 Bovine Carcase, 1 Swine Carcase, 18 Swine Heads, 5 Bovine Forequarters, 2 Bovine Hindquarters, 41 Bovine Lungs, 7 Swine Plucks.

For Hydatid Cysts and Cirrhosis :—45 Livers, 5 Lungs, 7 Swine Livers. For Decomposition :—26lbs. Ham or Bacon, 203lbs. Fish, 294lbs. Frozen Beef, 1 Carcase Pig, 12 lbs. Corned Beef. All were voluntarily surrendered. Nine hundred and thirty-four visits have been to the Slaughter-Houses during slaughtering times or immediately afterwards. Many butchers have given me great assistance in notifying suspected cases of disease, &c., in the carcasses they were 'dressing,' and for this I tender my thanks. The Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 states that "Where it appears that any part of the carcase or internal organs is or may be diseased or unsound the person *by* or on whose behalf the animal was slaughtered shall *forthwith* give notice of the fact to the Local Authority" (Meat Inspector). I hope the butchers will all loyally carry out this section. Considering that thousands of animals have been slaughtered in this Borough during 1926 the percentage of diseased carcasses is very small indeed. This fact speaks well for the quality of meat disposed of here.

I have also paid 343 visits of inspection to premises where the preparation or making up of such foods as Brawn, Sausages, &c., was taking place. No nuisances were found and the quality of materials used was very good.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are still 20 Slaughter Houses used in the Borough. Slaughtering takes place generally during the first four days of the week (commencing with Sunday). Three Slaughter Houses are now licensed, the other seventeen being registered. As previously stated 934 visits have been made to these Slaughter Houses. 9 cases of neglect to re-limewash were found. These were immediately remedied. I draw the attention of occupiers of Slaughter Houses to the fact that such Slaughter Houses *must be* re-limewashed at least four times in each year, viz., March, June, September and December. (Ministry of Health Model Bye-Laws.)

BAKERIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

We have still 72 such places on the Register. During the period under review 149 visits of inspection have been made, 5 defects (renewing of limewashing) were found. They were immediately remedied.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are now in actual use 9 places which are included in the above. These comprise Soap and Size Works and Tripe Dressing Establishments. 135 inspections were made and 4 Notices respecting non-renewal of limewashing were served. These were complied with.

The number of Factories and Workshops on our register are respectively 61 and 66. During the year 1926 there have been made to Factories 271 visits and to Workshops 347. Only a few complaints as to renewal of limewashing were found. These were remedied.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCES.

Owing to the recent coal strike and to the fact that this caused all the mill owners to adopt "oil fuel" firing, or the use of a very inferior "outcrop coal," complaints as to the emission of black smoke were rather numerous. Now that the strike is ended I am hoping for an abatement of this nuisance during the year 1927. Observations will be taken and the offenders dealt with.

SEWERS. DRAINS, BUILDINGS, &c.

By the kindness and courtesy of the Borough Surveyor (W. A. Mitchell, Esq.) I give the following information regarding works carried out or supervised by his department.

NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED.

17 Houses and Bungalows.

1 Bank Premises.

1 Dairy.

1 Cowshed.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

9 Garages.

5 Other Buildings.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

24 Lots of additions or alterations to various properties.

425 Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s,

42 Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s (private conversions).

53 Additional W.C.'s provided.

OLD SEWERS REPLACED BY SANITARY PIPES.

Various places 448 lineal yards.

NEW SEWERS LAID.

Simmondley New Road 460 lineal yards.

Woodhead Road 250 lineal yards.

When old stone sewers are found during Conversion Scheme works these are replaced with earthenware sanitary pipes.

DISINFECTION, &c.

The total number of rooms disinfected during the period under review was 580. This large total was mostly caused by the severe outbreak of Diphtheria. The methods used are as follows : *i.e.*, Formaldehyde, Formic Acid Gas and S.O. 2 (Sulphur Dioxide). A few flock beds and straw mattresses have been destroyed by burning at the owners request. Compensation is not granted for these.

We have still no Steam Disinfector nor yet a Refuse Destructor.

In conclusion I must point out that matters which would have been carried out during the year were unavoidably "held up" by having to devote so much time to the serious outbreak of infectious disease. I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and all the various officials for their ready help and advice whenever I have asked for it.

I am, your obedient servant,

HARRY DANE, M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector,

Meat and Food Inspector,

Food and Drugs Inspector,

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Inspector.

March 3rd, 1927.

THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD,

Adopted by the League of Nations and known as
The Declaration of Geneva.

Men and women of all nations, recognising that mankind owes to the child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty that beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality, or creed :

1. The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.

2. The child that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succoured.

3. The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.

4. The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood and must be protected against every form of exploitation.

5. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow-men.